Weekly National Intelligencer.

BY GALES & SEATON. JAMES C. WELLING, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. The subscription price of this paper for a year is Two DOLLARS, payable in advance.

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HONORABLE TESTIMONY.

During the late heated canvass so many party zealots joined in maligning the character of Gen. McClellan-going even to the extreme of denouncing him both as a traitor and coward—that not a few honest and well-meaning men were led to give oredence to the gross aspersion. So vindictive indeed has been the animosity with which this most irreproachable, if not most meritorious of all the eminent citizens we have ever known, was pursued by his political adversaries that unprejudiced persons, like ourselves, are amazed at the virulence of the obloquy heaped upon him; the more so the consolatory saying of the great poet, that when we remember that in the formal opinions of President Lincoln, expressed in his official letters, the most emphatic testimony was borne by the Chief Magistrate himself to the distinguished merits of his persecuted competitor for the Presidency. And it is the singular good fortune of Gen. McClellan that his vindication from the aspersions of his enemies may be found in the recorded opinions of his adversaries, both political and military. Here, for example-and we now recur to the subject for the purpose of presenting them to our readers-are the recent avowals of two distinguished general officers who fought under McClellan's eye, the brave MEAGHER and his brave brother-inthem political opponents of General McClellan in the recent canvass, had the manliness to rise above party trammels when the honor of their old com-

On the 27th of October, at Nashville, General THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, in a public address, spoke as follows of General McClellan:

vindication of his fair fame.

"I widely differ from those who assert that General McClellan personally is unworthy of occupying the Presi dential chair. Highly cultivated, refined in manner as in mind, deeply imbued with a reverence for all that is virtuous, wise, and heroic in the history of the Republic, proud of his nationality and sensitively jealous of the honor of his country, I am satisfied that no man could bring to the discharge of the duties of the Presidency a better spirit, nor to the position itself, exalted as it is, a more appropriate gracefulness, manliness, and dignity. [Loud and continued cheering.] In his truthfulness, in the goodness of his heart, in his disposition to serve the country faithfully and earnestly, whether in civil life or in the field, to the utmost of his ability, I have the fullest faith. And this faith not only repels but resents the imputation against his loyalty and courage, in which those who do not know him have their actions in the future, to call a Convention in one of gentleness with which he has borne these aspersions confirms in my mind the belief that a temperament so well disciplined as his, a nature so magnarimous, a demeanor so chivalrously decorous, qualify him personally, in a superior degree, for the highest office in the gift of the people [Enthusiastic cheering.] As to his evasion of the dangers of the battle-field, all I shall say is this: that if General McClellan was not under fire at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill neither was the Irish brigade, [tremendous cheering:] and this I should have said more before the Committee on the Conduct of the War had I been examined by that committee. [Hear, hear.] An upright and an exemplary citizen, an accomplished and judicious soldier, true to his men as he was true to his fleg, [hear, hear,] indefatigable as he was scrupulous in his work, honest and fearless, [hear. hear,] nothing, I repeat, can with any serious force be justly urged against him personally in derogation of his claims to the Presidency. [Enthusiastic cheering, and cries of well done, Meagher."]

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes that the following remarks were also made by Gen. Meagher in the same speech :

"For my part, if any man, in my presence, dare call argue with him-I will at once knock him down. I will blow at that."

Gen. SICKLES, in a speech delivered on Saturday, the 5th instant, spoke as follows :

"I have served under Gen. McClellan, and, as warmly as I oppose his election, standing, as he does, the candidate of those whom I regard as the enemies of my country, I have no word to say of reproach or denunciation of him as a man or as an officer. It would ill become me to do it: for I believe that in his capacity as a soldier and officer be endeavored to discharge his duty, and I am ashamed when I read in the partisan journals of the day, and sometimes hear from the lips of men, imputations upon his personal courage. [Applause.] These, I know, are undeserved. I have seen him under fire, and I know that a braver soldier never has drawn a sword in this war. [Applause]'

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

In the rebel House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 8th instant, a resolution was agreed to directing the Com mittee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of requiring citizens liable to military duty, absent from the country not on public business, to return and assist in the public defence on pain of confiscation of their property, disfranchisement after the war, or other adequate penalty.

A resolution declaring that all further attempts to secure recognition abroad should be desisted from, and the Confederate diplomatic agents in foreign countries at once

withdrawn, was referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Foote presented a resolution embracing a series of propositions responsive to that portion of the President's message which treats of the employment of slaves in the military service. The propositions assert "that a general levy of the slaves for soldiers is unwise; that their withdrawal from labor would be inexpedient so long as we can otherwise obtain as large an army as we can maintain; that if the alternative be presented of subjugation or their employment in the ranks the latter should be preferred; that for the uses to which they are now applied their ownership by the Government with prospective emancipation by the consent of the States as the reward of faithful service would be expedient; that the number so employed should be increased to forty thousand." The propositions conclude with a resolution affirming that it was necessary to have the antecedent consent and sanction of the States to any attempt at conferring emancipation by the Confederate

THE PATH OF DUTY.

The writer of the subjoined communication we of those citizens whose hopes and conscientious efforts have been disappointed by the result of the recent Presidential election. Without venturing any opinion on the propriety of the course which he recommends the Democratic party, as a party, to adopt, we can say for ourselves, as individual citizens, that as this is not the first time by many during our protracted experience that we have been called to endure a similar disappointment, we have not now to learn the duty of acquiescence in the frustration of our honest aspirations, or that it is the part of patriotism as well as honesty to wage no factious opposition to the successful competitor; but hope for the best and pursue that even path which we have ever prescribed to ourselves of judging all Administrations by their acts, to "praise where we can and blame where we must," and keep in mind, under every adversity,

"In things evil there is some soul of good "If men observingly would distill it out"

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, November 12, 1864.

The election is over and the results known. Abraham Lincoln is, for the second time, elected to the Presidency of the United States. The fiat of the American people has gone forth and is irrevocable. It matters not what our individual preference may have been in regard to this high shows that, even among candidates of the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union, and most opposed to office, we must now, as good citizens, as men recognising the majesty of the law, lay saide all party animosities, gather around the Administration, and lend it our hearty support in its efforts to restore the Union. The majority of its place, but living, brave, patriotic men are better than the people having decided in favor of the policy heretofore gold pursued by no means exonerates us as Democrats from all arms, Sickles. These gallant soldiers, both of tion, with the rebellion still presenting, not merely a bold my own part I have striven, and shall continue to strive, concern in our national affairs. In this crisis of the nafront, but a strong and determined one, we have a duty to have been here, I have not willingly planted a thorn in perform equal to that resting with the party in power. We cannot, as in times of peace and prosperity, perform our part by simply acquiescing in and being obedient to the mander was in question and to come forward in authorities. The times demand something more than mere negative patriotiem. It is our duty to pledge anew our negative patriotism. It is our duty to pledge anew our faction that any other man may be disappointed or pained faith that the traitors in arms may tremble, and that the by the result. May I ask those who have not differed with world may see that we are a unit and in earnest in the cause of the Go vernment. The effect of an open and frank resolve, from the Democratic leaders in Convention as sembled, to stand firmly by the constituted authorities in skilful commanders. this trial, would dishearten our enemies arrayed in arms against us; would intimidate the more open opposers of the Government in our midst; would recall to the right path those that have been wandering in doubt; would put an end to riotous demonstrations by disaffected parties; would allay the fears of the timid; in short, would unite the nation in harmonious action, and give such tone and character to its cause as to guarantee speedy success in our efforts to secure a lasting and permanent peace, with all the rights of the Government restored. I write the wish of many Democrats in the army when I suggest that the nation in harmonious action, and give such tone and the true and earnest men of the party, those who receive the patriotic sentiments expressed in General McClellan's "letter of acceptance" as a code of principles to guide the large cities for the purposes mentioned above, as well have arrived in sight of my destination, and the victory, as to organize for the future, with a record that will attract instead of repelling. We feel that when men were admitted into the counsels of the Democracy whose opinions and principles were eschewed by all the party orators. and by such bodies of men as the New York Democratic State Convention, that her generosity was abused and her power for good weakened. There are two great results to be obtained by such a Convention. It will give a more decided character and unity to the nation, and will enable the party to plant itself firmly in the confidence of the people. We have thus briefly written to call attention to this question, which has been no little canvassed in the army. Let those in position to do so act as well as write. Let the question be agitated until the object is effected, when we can be satisfied that we have done our duty not merely negatively, but positively.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH, &c.

B. F. FISHER

Admiral Porter has forwarded despatches to the Navy Department giving details of the capture of Plymouth North Carolina, similar to those heretofore published.

The Admiral says that the attack of Lieut. Cushing o the rebel ram Albemarle "was evidently a surprise and Gen. McClellan a traitor or a coward, I will not stop to the destruction was complete and immediate." Commander Macomb (commanding the "district of the answer such assertions only by a blow-and an Irishman's | Sounds ") reports that he found the Albemarle submerged to her ports, and the plating of her casemates entirely blown off. Lieut. Cushing's intention in taking his cutter along was to land, if not discovered and prevented by the enemy, and cast off the fastenings to the Albemarle and tow her away. This plan was frustrated, but the cutter's crew captured and took away four of the rebel pickets.

The ram Albemarle was one hundred and fifty-three feet long and thirty-six feet width of beam. She was mailed with vertical plating two inches thick and six and a half inches wide, and horizontal plating of the same width and thickness, over a backing of oak four inches thick, vertical backing of pine twelve or thirteen inches

thick, and horizontal pine backing five inches thick. Plymouth was bombarded smartly by our gunboats, and shell from the Shamrock, Commander Macomb's flagship, exploded the magazine of a rebel shore battery with great violence, throwing fragments on the deck of the attacking vessels. This caused a panic and the rebels soon

afterwards abandoned the place. Admiral Porter save the fruits of the capture were twenty-two cannon, thirty-seven prisoners, two hundred stands of small arms, and more being picked up daily. The flags of the fort and of the Albemarle and a large The flags of the fort and of the Albemarle and a large amount of ammunition were also taken. The genboats that participated in the movement against Plymouth were the Commodore Hull, Shamrock, Chicopee, Otsego, Wyalusing, Tacony, and Valley City.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The statistics of agriculture, prepared by the Superin tendent of the Census, are now in press, and will be printed a time for early delivery to the two houses of Congress These important details will be published in quarto, similar to the volume on population. The statistical tables will be accompanied by an elaborate analysis, exhibiting the condition and progress of American agriculture. The census of agriculture will, it is believed, contain more valuable practical and scientific information relative to rural affairs than any work of a similar description that has yet appeared in our country. In this volume we may expect that critical exposition respecting the earth's products and the improvements in the machinery and processes of acriculture, which the first volume exhibited relative to population.-New York Herald

IMPORTANT POLITICAL ARREST. CINCINNATI, Nov. 13 .- Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, of Ker tucky, left for Washington to-night, in charge of United States officers, as a political prisoner.

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE VICTORS.

On Thursday night the Republican Clubs of this city, have not the pleasure of knowing personally, but pursuant to public notice, celebrated the late success of as he has frankly and honorably assumed, by his their party, in having re-elected Mr. Lincoln for another term of office, by a procession through our principal streets proper name, the responsibility of his suggestions, and serenades to the President and his Cabinet Ministers. we are not left to doubt his good faith in the re- The demonstration was orderly, and, we believe, passed commendations which he submits for the guidance off to the satisfaction of all concerned in it. The addresses of the President and the members of his Cabinet were quite brief, and were enthusiastically received by the multitude in attendance. We subjoin these addresses in the order in which they were delivered, as the procession successively honored these gentlemen with calls at their re spective places of residence.

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

Friends and Fellow-citizens: It has long been a grave question whether any Government not too strong for the liberties of its people can be strong enough to maintain its own existence in great emergencies. On this point the present rebellion brought our Republic to a severe test; and a Presidential election, occurring in regular course during the rebellion, added not a little to the strain. If the loyal people united were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fail when divided and partially paral; zed by a political war among them

But the election was a necessity. We cannot have free government without elections; and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us. The strife of the election is but human nature practically ap-plied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, com-pared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this, as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be re

venged.

But the election, along with its incidental and undesirable strife, has done good too. It has demonstrated that a people's Government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows also how sound and how strong we still are. It treason, can receive most of the people's votes. It shows also, to the extent yet known, that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is good in

But the rebellion continues; and now that the election is over, may not all, having a common interest, reunite

any man's bosom.

While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satis ne to join with me in this same spirit towards those who have?

for our brave soldiers and seamen, and their gallant and

Fellow-citizens: I thought I would wait until all the crowd came up, but I fear if I did I should have to wait

Most of you are good Christians ; I know this, because I know most of you are Union men. You may remember that, once upon a time, St. Paul was tried in his own coun of three taveres, within the suburbs, he was received by the breihres, who came out to meet him. There and then being tossed about upon the tempest of secession for three years, have at last got to the Appian Forum. Just as I ence, I thank God, and I hope you will all take courage for the reat of the way, which I think will be but a short

ourney.

Our old brethren of the South, who used to meet us here at the capital, and with whom we used to have some very pleasant times, have sought to set up a poor rickety Government and a Congress of their own. They did this because they were afraid we would abolish slavery. On because they were afraid we would abolish slavery. On the first Monday of this month their Congress met at Rich-mond to abolish slavery, for two hundred thousand blacks to fight, that they might keep up the rebelliop. Our own Congress will meet on the first M nday of December, thirty days after, not for the purpose of abolishing slavery for two hundred thousand; but, if I do not mistake them, o stamp the sanction of a constitutional enactment upor dential emancipation proclamation of 1862. [Ap lause and cheers.]

You seem to be very unanimous upon this point. It may seem strange to some that you should be so. But I believe something still stranger than that; within three years the

people at Richmond will be just as unanimous as you now are in hearty approval of this measure of emancipation.

With the Democrats we should be friends. They have yoted against us; we have voted against them. If they are now willing to cry quits, it would be well to reflect that, all things considered, we have judged them rather harshly in some respects. I believe that perfect harmony can soon be restored, not only throughout the Free States, but throughout all the Union. I think so, because when came on to the stage, not long after the close of the Re colutionary war, I heard my father and friends and neigh pors talking about what a large number of tories there had been actively engaged during that war, and denouncing them severely; and I remember within three years they had all disappeared, and I could never understand where they had all gone. So, after the war of 1812, when I was old enough to remember distinctly who figured for and against the Government, the Democrats used to carry the ctions against the Federalists on account of their course in the war, as New York was carried in 1862. Three years after the war, all the people claimed to have been in favor of the war. Therefore, my judgment now is, that all the people will soon come together; and that when the stars and stripes shall again wave over Richmond, the rebellion will go down, and, within three years, you will have to look mighty hard to find a secessionist.

to look mighty hard to find a secessionist.

Our opponents have said the war is a failure. Without accepting their idea that it was waged only for the abolition of slavery, we may note, as evidences of its not being a failure, that in the first year of its existence the slave trade was abolished; in the second, the negro was brought up to the level of freedom, and slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia; and now, in the third year, Mayland has been made free. If they still think it a failure. they should have another proof to the contrary when the next Congress shall meet and abolish slavery, as they will

certainly do.

When the rebellion was suppressed, slavery, the only element of discord among our people, would cease. It would not be the fault of the Administration if they did not establish an era of good feeling. The re-election of the President had placed him beyond the pale of human envy would soon learn to see him, as the speaker and the audience had seen him, a true patriot, benevolent and loyal, honest and faithful. Thereafter all motive of detraction of him would cease to exist, and Abraham Lincoln would take his place with Washington, Jefferson, and Adams, among the benefactors of his country and the human race.

[Here Mr. Seward paused, and loud cheers went up from all parts of the sudience. He then concluded as

I advise you to go and see the Secretary of the Treasure I advise you to go and see the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, and keep them in a good humor, for if the Secretary of the Treasury should fail us we might "come to grief," and if the Secretary of War should continue as much indisposed as he has been for a few days, I should be seriously apprehensive as to what might become of us. You cannot do any better than also to call and stir up my excellent compatriot, Gideon Welles, and tell him, if it is possible for him to open the port of Wilmington, I shall be thereby assisted in my care of foreign relations.

SPEECH OF MR WELLES

Fellow-Citizens : I thank you for the honor you have done me in thus calling upon me to join you in your con gratulations upon the grand result of this the most momentous election in which the loyal people of the United States have ever expressed their sovereign will. It is the triumph of national freedom and of national Union, and immortal and inseparable conditions of national welfare have been worthily represented in the wise and just statesman toward whom the hearts and hopes of the people

have again turned, and upon whom they have, by a majority so overwhelming as to be almost an acclamation-conferred a new measure of responsibility and a new lease of power. Fellow-citizens, Abraham Lincoln, as in the past has been, so in the future he will be, worthy of the trust. The gallant men of our navy and of our army, who, on the water and on the land, in storm and in battle, in the wight worth and the historicare unholding the old flag the night-watch and the bivounc, are upholding the old flag and the cause of our country, rejoice with us that in this election the people have stood up to them in their fight. In the name of the officers and men of our gloious navy, whose exploits need no culogy from me, I join heartily in

Gentlemen: My condition is perhaps the most fortunate of any man that I know of, because I have scarcely any thing else to do than to thank people for the good they do me. [Laughter.] Some people complain of hardships and distress; and we have seen our country reduced withand distress; and we have seen our country reduced within the last four years to great extremities, despair, and suffering, and we still behold this suffering before us; yet, individually, I have been very fortunate. But, while this is the case with myself, I participate as much as any man can in the joys and sorrows of my country.

You have assembled to-night for the purpose of rejoicing at the prospect of better times. You indeed have cause for rejoicing. We have passed through a severe ordeal, but we now see a gleam of hope. We see that there is a better heart in the Republic and believe that again

is a better heart in the Republic, and believe that again we shall rise and flourish as our fathers did before us, and that, by firmness of resolution and force of arms, this country will again be knit together and united in an indissoluble

bond. [Applause.]
I rejoice with you with all my heart over the great fact
you have met to celebrate; and I thank you for the honor you do me in calling upon me after your visit te the Chief Magistrate, who has no doubt cheered your hearts with angistrate, who has no doubt cheered your hearts with elequent and patriotic words. I can now see rising ra-pidly that spirit which, elevating us with new hope, will depress the adversary of the nation, until we shall once more witness peace, order, and law firmly re-established under the authority of the legitimate Government of this country, such as our fathers decreed to us, and which we are bound to transmit to our posterity. The Republic will still live, and I trust its life will be perpetual. [Ap-

The procession called also at the residences of Secretaries STANTON and USHER. The former was unwell, and through a friend made that fact known, and er pressed his thanks for the compliment tendered him. The latter was bsent from the city.

FROM LATE SOUTHERN PAPERS.

We find in the columns of our Northern contemporaries variety of news derived from late Richmond and other Southern journals. We subjoin a few paragraphs:

THE FEELING OF SECURITY AT RICHMOND. The Congress of the Confederate States meets to-day in the city of Richmond, which Gen. Grant was to have taken six months ago, but which he has not taken to this day. There are very serious doubts, indeed, among the best isposed of his friends and admirers outside of the city whether he will ever take it at all; while inside of it there loes not exist a doubt upon the subject, so far as we have been able to learn. The Congress of the Confederate States at least must feel entirely secure upon that point, or they would hardly have ventured within the sound of his guns, knowing what a prize they would be should he capture the city and make prisoners of them all. The object of the present session will be, no doubt, to make every provision possible for the prosecution of the war. That great duty indeed comprehends every thing. No question can aris which is not in some degree connected with it. The country expects from Congress that calm, dignified, deliberate consideration of public questions which belongs to their exalted station.—Dispatch.

While Gen. Grant with his vast army eass he is "hold while Cent. Grant with his vast army says he is "holding Richmond by the throat"—while his "lines of circumvaliation and contravaliation," as a Yankee war correspondent declares, are closing in around us, and the
inevitable Ulysses is only awaiting the day when his instructions will permit him to enter the city and appoint
Butler its military Governor—at this moment the Confederate Congress wends its way, quite in the usual manner,
by the away roads, and sits down called to attend to it. by the usual roads, and sits down calmly to attend to its ordinary business in this "besieged" city. The members of this Congress adjourned nearly six months ago, when Grant had announced "that the siege of Richmond was formally opened," and indeed they did hear, as they sat in their legislative chambers, the deep roar of his cannon at Cold Harbor. They return in half a year, and find the city, so the Yankee newspapers declare, besieged still: the heavy guns can still be heard bellowing, but not one inch nearer than before. The Representatives and Senators pass in by their several ways, just as they passed out, and ee no enemy. They find the inhabitants of this belen guered town very much at their ease, hardly appearing conscious that they are besieged and beleagured, going about their business and their pleasures altogether as usual and even forgetting to listen to the far-off roar of artillery. which they now seem to regard no more than if it wer distant thunder — Examiner.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA. In publishing what purports to have been the resolutions of the General Assembly of Alabama in relation to peace, many editors, without intending it, have done great injus tice to that body. Sundry resolutions on the subject of peace were introduced in the House of Representatives, but none of them passed in that body. No peace resolu-tions were considered in the Senate at all. In the discussion that occurred in the House no gentleman avowed any reconstruction sentiments; on the contrary, every purpose of that sort was most unqualifiedly disavowed by every member who participated in the discussion. Several gen-tlemen expressed a desire to negotiate for peace, but in so far as their declarations go none were willing to make peace upon the basis of reconstruction.—Charleston Cour. WHAT IS SAID ABOUT PEACE

We would be smong the last to encourage a false hope, or to lull our people into that lethargy that naturally re-sults from a sense of security. We have ever maintained that there was no hope of peace except through the suc-cess of our arms. With the tide against us, there is no party among our enemies, not even the most confirmed of copperheads" or "slavery propagandists," as the reason-ble men at the North are termed in derision, that would think for a moment of acceding to any terms of adjustment that we could accept with honor. Victory is our sheet anchor, and the only dependence. Our legions triumphant and our fisg floating proudly in the face of a conquered foe, will be the only true harbingers of peace. The North will never let us go so long as there is a hope left of restoring a Union that has made them prosperous, rich, and insolent. All men at the North, not thoroughly demented, must now see the utter hopelessness of the struggle to subdue us back into an unwilling union with them. For nearly four years have they strived with all their vast powers and un-limited resources to make us recant the declaration that we are of right, and intend to be, a free, separate, and independent people, and to-day finds us successfully resisting all their attacks, and stronger by far than we were at the beginning. The campaign of the present fall was to be the last throw of the die, and they gathered up all their energies for the bloody task; and yet where stand the respecte armies to-day? Sherman, for awhile successful, has en compelled to abandon virtually all his conquests in Georgia, and is now engaged in a life and death struggle to save his army from starvation on the one hand and destrucion on the other. Grant, after six months' effort, such as an army never made before, and causing the soil of Virgins to turn red with the blood of his nearly two hundred thousand slain and wounded, is still before Richmond and Petersburg, balked and thwarted in all his plane, and for the first time confronted by a force equal to his own. We have no doubt of the re-election of Lincoln, and believe such a result to the contest would be best for us. Again firmly seated in power, he would have no motive to pursue s contest that has grown hopeless, and at the same time minous to his Government and people. His interests, and the interests of his nation, will be in the path of peace, and a disembarrassed second sober thought will likely lead him pause in his career of madness. He has already publicy intimated his willingness to make peace provided the people will take the responsibility, and it is but one step further to take the responsibility himself. The election of Lincoln will at least accomplish one valuable purpose; with us it will set at rest forever all issues but on ugation or independence. There will be no other alteros-tive. On the other hand, with all the noble spirits at his back, we confess we could never contemplate the contingency of McClellan's success without an instinctive shudder at the possible consequences of such an event.

MACKEREL.-The Cape Cod (Mass.) Advertiser says the bay fleet had done quite a successful business during the season, and the shore fleet has done well. But the latter landed their mackerel at foreign ports, instead of bringing them home when prices were good, and the arrival of some twenty five thousand barrels in Gloucester recently has caused a glut in the market, which, after the fall in gold and the unsettled state of the markets, has reduced the price so low that the article cannot be sold at FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, NOVEMBER 7, 1864. This correspondent has always been careful not even to ive a hint in his letters which might by any possibility has been referred to the War Department for settlement. afford information to the enemy. I perceive that others The matter is explained as follows in the Herald of yeshave not been so prudent; and one gentleman, writing from | terday : Rome, (Ga.)—not a regular correspondent, I have reason to believe, but an officer in the army-reveals what I should by no means have entrusted even to a private letter; and by the use of italics, and stars, and insinuations, and direct statements, points out what I know our military authorities have for the last three weeks most industriously concealed. Such a course should meet with the severest degree of representatives of the press have carefully abstained from any mention of the movements even of the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, although each one of them in Nashville knew exactly what they were doing, but the Rome gentleman, identified with the military, parcels out the movements of every corps in the army, and tells just where

each is about to go.

Since this revelation has been made, it can do no harm now to say that the great bulk of our old army is hundreds of miles away from the main body of Hood's; that no col-lision need be expected between the two; that while one s in the neighborhood of Johnsonville, on the west side of the Tennessee, the other is in the vicinity of Atlanta; that whatever may be the course of the Union forces, Hood is oubtless heading northward; that he did not wish to cross the Tennessee at Johnsonville in the first place, and could not now if he would; that he has not with him more than wenty-five thousand men; that he will endeavor to carry he war into Kentucky, and possibly across the Ohio river and that a new army has been organized here, under some of our ablest leaders, sufficient in strength to cope with the agamuffin battalions of Hood, wherever they may be able

As to what will be done by the main body of our old army, I shall not even now venture to write a word, although Rome gentleman endeavors so dilligently to indicate it. Doubtless, however, before this letter reaches you, you will learn by telegraph news which will astonish you. I may mention what seemed to be an idle rumor prevalent upon the streets of this city yesterday, that our forces have burned Atlanta, cut loose from their communications and started for Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Montgomery, or Augusta, according to the taste or fancy of the individual circulating the report. As a corollary to this, another, perhaps equally idle, rumor has it that the railroad here. circulating the report. As a corollary to this, another perhaps equally idle, rumor has it that the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta is being destroyed.

Turning cur eyes from the far South, there is one duty

which now lies p'ainly before the army about Nashville, and the loyal people of the West generally. Hood, in order to compel us to withdraw our forces from Georgia, has brought the bulk of his army into West Tennessee, and methods, probably, to make a mad raid into Kentucky and the northwestern States. This force of his must be destroyed. Let this rebel array be overthrown. Hood has obliged us by voluntarily putting himself within our pirits. The weather has cleared up, and promises to be

ATLANTA NOT ABANDONED OR BURNED.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 11 .- One of the editors of the Philadelphia Bulletin, just arrived from the front, reports our pickets south of Atlanta, killing one and wounding two of the 3d Indiana battery, and subsequently fell back-On Wednesday morning the enemy made three attacks on Atlanta, their shells being thrown as far as the rolling mills.

The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and graph of Gen. Butler's recent "General Order No. 1," in The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road, the enemy's artillery being within one hundred yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry within two hundred yards. Our forces quickly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off. We sustained no loss. The enemy were a part of Young's command, which finally retreated toward Macon. Our army is in excellent spirits and well supplied with rations

rmy is in excellent spirits and well supplied with rations
CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The Gazette's Nashville despatch
lenies the reported evacuation and burning of Atlanta, and
the destruction of the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad.

Such assumed authority, although periodic willing to report to Gen. Dix with his command whenever properly
called upon by the rightful authorities.

Against these decisions Gen. Butler has taken an appeal
to Washington, where, it is rumored, the Secretary of Warsustains the leaves more discontinuous given by his the destruction of the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad.

FROM NEW ORLEANS

The steamship Guiding Star, arrived at New York. rings intelligence from New Orleans to the 5th instant. Accounts from commercial circles are very desponding. Though in the third month of the commercial year, only ,700 bales of cotton have been received in New Orleans, and not a hogshead of sugar, and intercourse with the James river troops now in our harbor, remainded that command, or sent to Bunato, with the James river troops now in our harbor, remainded to sugar. consumption. The foreign trade exists only in remembrance. The True Delta says that several owners of real New York and ordered to his former position on James state, and many heretofore permanent citizens, are selling River. out, with the intent of removing from Louisians. Some are going to the North, and many to Europe. Some of the pest located and improved property in the city is now in he market for purchasers.

Startling disclosures have followed the adjournment of the late Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, showing most reckless and wanton expenditure of the public mo- ties ney by that body while in session. Besides bills for printing which exceed \$200,000, though involving a slight discrepancy of \$34,000, or some such trifle, there is a charge n large part of stimulants to assist members of the Cor vention in their severe labors. First, we have \$414 for ice to keep them cool; but it was too much; they were too cool—nearly frozen; hence we have \$9,421 for liquors to thaw them out and restore warmth and for cigars to ateady their nerves. Some few were more delicate than became necessary. Dr. Galpin was sought. Some soup, ahrimps, green pess, and soft shell crabs, a dose of sweetmeats, steaks, and potatoes, poked down with a stick of asparagua; peaches by the way of pills, and sherry, claret, and champage to restore the palate, with an olive or two to give the wine piquancy, and a bunch of cigars "to re-member their friends by," brought the constitutions of the invalids up to Convention mark, and fitted them to continue funning up this invaluable account and meet the exithe occasion. Among other items is \$791 for lassware, \$150 for a pen case for Gen. Banks, &c. Candidates for membership in Constitutional Conventions will be plenty in Louisiana hereafter.

REBEL RETALIATION. Officers from Winchesler report that Mosby captured a lot of men the other day, near Newtown, among whom was Capt. Brewster, commissary of the third cavalry division. After marching them by a circuitous route to point near Winchester, and between that and Berryville, they were obliged to draw lots to determine their fate, as seven of them were to be hanged in retaliation for seven of Mosby's gang who were hanged by Gen. Custer. Captain Brewster drew a blank, and was destined to go to Richmond. The seven were taken to a point between two Union dwellings, where three of them were hanged. One had escaped on the way by slipping the rope from his arms, falling in the mud, and allowing his captors to walk over him. Thinking it too much trouble to hang them all, the executing party determined to shoot the other three. They accordingly banged away at them, killing one and wounding a second, while the third escaped unpurt, and, being joined by the one that had escaped before, returned to Winchester. The executions took place just before day, and the Union residents of the vicinity found the bodies labelled, "Hanged by Mosby, in retaliation for seven of his men hanged by Gen. Custer." The names of the unfortunate men are: Charles E. Marvin, 2d New York Cavalry; Corporal James Bennett, 2d New York Cavalry; George H. Sowle, 5th Michigan Cavalry; (Sowle is the one who escaped;) Sergeant Dodge, 1st Vermont Cavalry; Frank Hooker, 5th Michigan Cavalry; L. H. Hoffnagle, 153d New York; and one man, supposed to belong to the 4th West Virginia Infantry or 23d Ohio, whose name is unknown.

A chaplain in Arkansas says that a man buying fure was inversing with a woman, at whose house he called, and asked "if there was any Presbyterians around there?" She hesitated a moment, and said she "guessed not; her ausband hadn't killed any mace they'd lived there.

"The four bundred and seventy fifth day" is the title of paragraph in the Charleston papers of October 27th, an nouncing the results of our bombardment of the city on

THE MILITARY COMMAND AT NEW YORK.

It seems that the transfer of Gen. Butler and a portion f his army to the city of New York has caused some misunderstanding as to the command at that place which

THE BUTLER AND DIX EMBROGLIO. Very great misapprehension exists in the public mind as to the status of Gen. Butler in the system of our military government. The fact is that Gen. Hunt commands the city and harbor of New York by the assignment of Major Gen. Dix, commanding the department, and that Gen. Hunt neither has been relieved, nor is there, on the part of Gen. Dix, we have reason to believe, any intention of relieving him. Gen. Butler was assigned by order of the President to command all the censure, reprobation, and punishment. The legitimate representatives of the press have carefully abstained from arrive" in New York harbor; in other words, he was to arrive" in New York harbor; in other words, he was to retain command of all the troops from the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps of his own army on the James for so long as they might or may be detained here to meet "the existing emergencies." These troops, we believe, have many of them not yet disembarked, being kept on board the transports which brought them from Fortress Monroe, ready to steam to any point of the city in which the civil authorities, through General Dix, should call for their ranstance. The haloes we have hear headed. their assistance. The balance, we hear, have been landed at the various forts in the harbor. The whole affair is a at the various forts in the narpor. The whole analy is great muddle, for which the exclusive responsibility rests at Washington, and which can only be settled by a decision of the authorities in highest command of our armies.

Let us briefly recapitulate some of the points of different command of the points of different command.

of this department, as they are brought to us by madame rumor, whose words are entitled to credit.

Gen. Dix applied to the War Department some brief

time ago for a couple of thousand troops to be stationed, until after the election, in the various forts of our harbor; tier for the purpose of repelling such raids as the St Albans affair, and to ensure the protection of our chief cities on the borders of the Northern lakes. Upon this the War Department, through one of its Assistant Secretaries distely had an interview with the Assistant Secretary of War in question; and that officer ordered Gen. Butler to New York city at once to "report for duty to Gen. Dix." and to take command of all troops "arriving and to arrive

from the Army of the James.

On the arrival of Gen. Butler he formally took com mand, not only of the city and harbor of New York, but all New York State, and all the armed forces therein, in-cluding the State militia, although not mustered into the service of the United States. To all this Gen. Dix emus by voluntarily putting himself within our phatically objected, on the following grounds, as near as Our forces here are in excellent health and we have been able to learn: First, that Gen. Hunt was in command of the city and harbor, and gave perfect satisfavorable.

ATLANTA NOT ABANDONED OR BURNED.

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ATLANTA NOT ABANDONED OR BURNED. for Gen. Butler, or any other officer in the service of the United States, to attempt seizing control of the State militis, not mustered into the service of the Union, and still liable to the orders of the Governor, as commander that on Monday morning, at daylight, the enemy attacked in chief of the State troops, would be an uncalled for and unconstitutional act, almost certain to breed trouble, and greatly tending to provoke the scenes of violence which it

> which, after stating that "there can be no military organization in any State known to the law save the militia and armies of the United States," Gen. Butler went on to assume command of all the State militia, with instructions to the commanding officers of the State militia to report to him. This addendum was suppressed by command of Gen. Dix, Major Gen. Sandford having earnestly expressed his determination not to report to Gen. Butler under any such assumed authority, although perfectly willing to re-

subordinate to Gen. Butler as the source of the whole per plexity. The election being now peaceably over, he thinks that the veteran troops withdrawn from the Army of the James should be immediately returned to duty at the front, with the exception of the fifteen hundred or two thousand asked for by Gen. Dix for service along the Canadian line. Whether Gen. Butler will be returned to that command, or sent to Buffalo, with one brigade from

Gen Butler has since been recalled from the city of

EMANCIPATION ORDER IN MARYLAND.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

Baltimore, (Md.) November 9, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 112 -Official information bavg been furnished making it clear that evil-disposed par-es in certain counties of the State of Maryland, within limits of the Middle Department, intend obstructing the operation and nullifying, as far as they can, the eman-cipation provision of the New Constitution; and that for this purpose they are availing themselves of certain laws, s of the ancient slave code of Maryland, as yet unrepealed, to initiate, as respects the persons herefolore slaves, a system of forced apprenticeship; for this and for other reasons, among them that if they have any legal rights under existing laws, the persons spoken of are in ignorance of them; that in certain counties the law officers are so unfriendly to the newly made freedmen, and so hos-tile to the benignant measure that made them such, as to render apperls to the courts worse than folly, even if the victims had the money with which to hire lawyers; and that the necessities of the case make it essential, in order to carry out truly and effectively the grand purpose of the people of the State of Maryland—emancipation of every slave, man, woman, and child, within her limits from and after the 1st day of November of this present year—that there should be remedies extraordinary for all their grievances—remedies nstantaneous, without money or reward-and somebody to have eare for them, to protect them, to show shem the way to the freedom of which they have yet but vague and undefined ideas: It is, therefore, ordered:

I. That all persons within the limits of the Middle Department heretofore slaves, but now free, by operation of the New Constitution, shall be considered under special military protection, until the Legislature of Maryland may,

by its enactments, make such military protection un II. A Freedman's Bureau for said Department is hereby eated, office in Baltimore, Msj. Wm. M. Este, A. D. C.

charge.
III. Maj. Este is entrusted with the execution of this

order, and to make it effective he is authorized to institute nvestigations, to send for persons and papers, and make ecessary arrests.

IV. Provost Marshals in their several districts, parties larly those on the Eastern and Western Shore, are requested and directed to hear all complaints made to them by persons within the meaning of this order, to collect and forward information and proofs of wrongs done to such persons, and, generally, to reader to Maj. Este such as-

v. As it will be impossible to carry out this order without having a place in which the sick, helpless, and needy can be temporarily rested and provided for, Major Este is directed to take possession of the building known formerly as the Maryland Club House, but now named "Freed-man's Rest," to select some excellent lady to take charge of the same as Matron, and to suitably prepare and fur-nish as many rooms as may be required for the purpose proposed. And that this may be speedily accomplished, ations are respectfully solicited from all philanthropic sonstions are respectfully solicited from all philanthropic and christian persons, wherever resident. All floes here-after assessed and collected by the provost marshal of the department will be appropriated to the support of the Freedman's Rest. To supply immediate wants. Major Freedman's Rest. To supply immediate wants, Major Este is further directed to draw on Col. Woolley.

VI. Lest the moneys derived from donations and from nes collected should prove insufficient to support the in stitution in a manner corresponding to its Major Este will proceed to make a list of all the avowed rebel sympathizers, esident in the city of Baltimore, with a view to levying such contributions upon them in aid of the "Freedman's Reet" as may be from time to time re-

vii. Major Este will enter upon the execution of this

By command of Major Gen. NALLACE: OLIVER MATTHEWS, Asst. Adjt. General.